

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1, 1840.

[No. 11.]

Published, semi-monthly, at \$1.50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

NOTICES.

☞ All debts for the Colonization Herald and African Repository, to be remitted to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington. Also, all communications in relation to the Repository,—the subscribers to which are earnestly requested to remit one year's subscription in advance.

☞ No letters to the Repository, will be taken out of the office, unless *post paid*.

☞ *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

PREMIUMS FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN LIBERIA.

THE importance of agriculture to the welfare of our colonies is universally acknowledged, and much insisted on by the patrons of the Colonization enterprise, and to promote it has been a prominent object with the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society. At their last annual meeting, they agreed upon a system of premiums, to be awarded to those colonists who should make the most vigorous and successful efforts to cultivate the various necessary and valuable products of Liberia. This list of premiums, which is made sufficiently various and extensive to excite general competition, was published in the last number of the Repository. We wish now to call the attention of our readers to the advantages of this mode of encouraging agriculture and domestic industry in the colonies.

It is agreed by all that the wisest and most effectual means of helping the poor, is to give them the means of helping themselves. Most of our benevolent associations for the relief of the necessitous, are now acting on this principle, and the result of every experiment to supply the wants of their beneficiaries by paying them for such labor as they are able to perform, increases the conviction that this is the best plan. Perhaps there is no community where powerful incentives to industry and self-reliance are more needed than among our colonists. A majority of them have gone to Liberia with habits of improvidence, and feelings of dependence, unavoidably acquired in a state of slavery; and the only effectual means of correcting habits and sentiments so incompatible with free republican institutions, as well as individual prosperity, is to throw these people on thier own resources, and

leave them either to suffer the penalties of indolence and improvidence, or to acquire comfort, competence and wealth by industry and economy, at the same time affording them every encouragement and facility for pursuing the latter course.

The plan of awarding premiums, we are confident, will commend itself to the approbation of all the friends of Colonization. The effect of premiums on the agricultural and manufacturing interests of our own country, has been highly advantageous. Our annual fairs have done much to create a public sentiment in favor of these pursuits, and to dignify domestic industry and ingenuity. Here, if no where else, the producer, and not the consumer, is the more honorable person. If premiums operate so favorably on elevated minds in an enlightened community, how much more necessary are such stimulants on the recently liberated slave, who has all his life had a master to direct his labor, and to supply his wants. But even he can comprehend the advantage of raising more corn or potatoes than his neighbor, and of being paid for that which he is permitted to keep for his own use. The women and children may share in this system of premiums, for much that is the subject of award it is in their power to accomplish.

We do not hesitate to say that one thousand dollars distributed as premiums, will benefit the colony more than ten thousand dollars gratuitously bestowed upon them. Indeed, the latter, by removing the necessity of labor, would foster a habit of indolence, leave their lands untilled, and their condition unimproved; while the former would excite to industry and thrift, put their lands in a better condition to supply their future wants, and above all, increase their confidence in their own ability, and their desire for independence.

It has been suggested that the premiums be paid in specie; and to make them more attractive, it is proposed to have the coin struck off in pieces of from 10 to 25 cents value, with suitable devices. The coinage can be done in New Jersey in the most perfect manner, and as cheap as by the United States mint. Any person wishing to contribute to the premium fund, may, by his own direction, have his contribution so applied. The entire sum pledged to the colonists for premiums is yet to be raised, and we cannot doubt that this amount will be seasonably contributed for so important an object—an object which commends itself to the friends of the human race, whether they are in favor of Colonization or not. Even those who do not approve of the emigration of our colored people to Liberia, may consistently contribute to induce those improvements and discoveries in agriculture and the resources of the country which may eventually benefit, not only the colonists, but millions of the natives.

The distinguished Englishman who first introduced the potato into Great Britain, and the obscure sea captain who brought the little bag of rice from the East Indies to Carolina, have bestowed substantial blessings on many mil-

lions of their fellow-beings, and deserve to be reckoned among the greatest benefactors of mankind.

By the last return of the *Saluda*, Captain WATERS brought a few oranges from Liberia. We were present when some from Governor BUCHANAN's garden were presented to Mr. GURLEY, and witnessed with great satisfaction the well merited pleasure with which he alluded to the fact of his having introduced this fruit from Sierra Leone during his visit to Africa in 1825. At that time he brought about fifty slips of the sweet orange from the English settlement to Monrovia, and distributed them to the colonists. Now oranges of an excellent quality are abundant in this settlement. Mr. JOHNSON, Major BARBOR, Mr. WEARING, and many others, have them in considerable quantities. In the gardens of some of these gentlemen there are trees which yielded twenty bushels of oranges a piece last year, and the fruit was so plentiful it was allowed to fall, and rot on the ground. Other tropical plants are equally productive: lemons and limes grow to a very large size, and are produced far beyond the demand for them. Mr. PINNEY says, "I purchased of a colonist at Monrovia, a cluster of bananas, grown in his own garden on the cape, which contained nearly one hundred, and weighed about forty pounds." Again Mr. P. says, "At Millsburg we entered the house of a poor woman, who was spinning cotton, and saw several pounds of an excellent quality just picked from the bowl. This was the product of four plants which had sprung up the previous year on the river bank in front of her house, and grown without cultivation. One of these plants had on it at the time more than four hundred bowls, some mature and ready to be gathered, others quite young and green. Many plants of similar size have continued to produce in a similar manner for several years. One in Mr. TEAGE's garden has flourished for eight years in succession. Nor is the facility of producing abundance limited to vegetables. In no country do goats, pigs, and poultry thrive better than in Liberia. During Mr. PINNEY's recent visit to some of the Kroo towns, but a few miles from the coast, fowls were so plenty that he was urged to buy them for a leaf of tobacco a piece. In a country which so bountifully rewards the husbandman, if suitable encouragement were given to agriculture, how soon might the colonists not only supply their own population, but have many valuable products for exportation.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—We learn from the American Consul at Zanzibar, that H. B. Majesty's sloop of war *Protest*, arrived at Majunga about the 20th of December, from a cruise, having captured the Spanish brig *Scorpion*, a slaver, with six hundred and seventy slaves on board, which were purchased at Quilamane; and the Portuguese brig *Andre*, with six slaves on board, bound from Mozambique to Quilamane. The sloop of war sent both the captured slavers to the Cape of Good Hope. The *Protest* left Majunga the 10th of January for Quilamane river, to arrest the sailing of several slave ships which were loading with slaves at Quilamane, and which the *Protest* was expecting to capture.—*Essex Register*.

THE LADIES' LIBERIA SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, OF
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Secretary of this Association has furnished us with an account of their late Annual Meeting, and a copy of their Annual Report.

In presenting this Report to our readers, we bespeak for it the favorable consideration, not only of every friend of Colonization, but of every well-wisher of the African race. It is the education of the young that is to give to Liberia an elevated population, capable of governing themselves, and of exerting a salutary influence on the surrounding natives. It is through the instrumentality of schools, that all Africa is to be enlightened, and brought under the influence of Christian principles. With this conviction, our missionaries of various denominations are gathering the native children into boarding and day schools, and many devote themselves chiefly to giving a course of systematic instruction to the pupils thus collected. So successful have been the efforts of some of these devoted missionary teachers in Liberia, that the colonists are beginning to complain of their American patrons for not affording them equal means of education to those enjoyed by some of their heathen neighbors. Though the colonists are able to do something towards the support of primary and common schools, and have shown their willingness to do so, by the enactment of laws, yet the establishment and support of a high school, such as their circumstances require, is entirely beyond their ability. The good Ladies of Philadelphia do not expect to sustain such an establishment, without the generous aid of auxiliary associations, and of individual contributions, which we trust will be seasonably furnished. The character of the Ladies who compose this association, their perseverance and success in the cause of education in Liberia, the discouragements and difficulties they have already overcome, and their judicious plans now in operation, entitle them to the confidence and support of the benevolent throughout the United States. The history of their past efforts affords the best security that the funds contributed to this object will not be misapplied. All that industry, vigilance, and well concerted plans can do towards insuring success, may be relied upon. We hope that in various parts of our Union societies will be formed auxiliary to the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, and that many persons will open a correspondence with the Secretary of this Association, and take effectual means of making its funds equal to the object to be accomplished. Let it be remembered that time is requisite to a thorough course of instruction, and that many years must elapse before the great object of this Association can be accomplished, and young men qualified to fill the various stations in the Commonwealth, and in the missionary field, which require educated men. There ought, then, to be no delay in furnishing the means of putting this plan into full operation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING, AND EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE LADIES' LIBERIA SCHOOL
ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5, 1840.

The eighth Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, was held in the lecture-room of the First Presbyterian church, on the evening of May 5th.

Dr. MORRIS, one of the Advisers of the Association, presided, and opened the meeting by reading the fifty-fourth chapter of Isaiah.

The Annual Report of the Association was read by the Rev. Mr. CROWELL.

The Rev. Mr. PINNEY then gave a short but interesting account of the progress of education at the colony of Liberia, from which he had recently returned, of the efforts which had been made by the colonists themselves to promote it, and of the great desire of many of them now to have a more extended system of instruction introduced among them. He stated that, soon after the colony was firmly established, when business was flourishing and its affairs in a prosperous condition, the Government had made an appropriation for public schools. About the year 1830, their prospects were clouded by wars breaking out among the native tribes at the north of the colony, trade was for a time almost suspended, and so great did the embarrassment become, that they were obliged to withdraw the appropriation which had been made for education, and to close some of the schools. At this period, the Ladies' Association of Philadelphia came to their aid, and was soon followed by others. The colony was again prospering, but there was still much to be done—more than the colonists could yet accomplish—they needed a more enlarged system of education; and he hoped the Ladies would be sustained in the effort they were making to introduce one. He spoke with much interest of PETER HARRIS, who, he said, had opened a school for his countrymen, and was engaged in teaching when he (Mr. P.) left the colony.

The Rev. Mr. CHESTER next spoke, and addressed himself particularly to the members of the Association. From what he had observed and learned in travelling about the United States, especially in the southwest, he was satisfied that funds could be obtained for the object contemplated by the Association, if proper means were used; but he was convinced that circulars would not answer the purpose—an Agent was needed, who could speak to the people and interest their feelings in the cause.

A collection was then taken up in aid of the funds of the Association, and the officers and managers for the year were chosen.

OFFICERS, MANAGERS AND ADVISERS.

President—Mrs. Dr. BLANDING.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. C. DONNELL.

Secretary—Miss AMELIA DAVIDSON.

Managers—Mrs. Sarah Sherman, Mrs. Mary Cresson, Mrs. Benjamin Tilghman, Mrs. E. Backus, Mrs. Mary King, Mrs. Crooke Stevenson, Mrs. A. Adams, Mrs. Hannah Mifflin, Mrs. A. B. Smyth, Mrs. E. P. S. Jones, Mrs. S. Colwell, Mrs. William M'Dowell, Mrs. M. B. Hope, Mrs. Caroline Yarnall, Mrs. Andrew Jones, Miss A. C. Bayard, Miss E. Fox, Miss D. Colson, Miss C. Hopkins, Miss S. Trevor, Miss M. B. Lowber, Miss Haines, Miss Anna Bruen.

Advisers—Hon. Joel Jones, Dr. Casper Morris, Charles Yarnall, Esq., Rev. Mr. Bigler, Rev. Mr. Kennaday, R. B. Davidson, Esq.

REPORT.

Nearly eight years have elapsed since the formation of the Association which again offers to the Public its Annual Report. During the whole of

that period it has pursued a uniform course, supporting the same schools, seldom changing the teachers in its employment, and varying its plan of operations only as peculiar circumstances rendered it necessary. The Managers have reason to believe and acknowledge with gratitude that the smiles of a beneficent Providence have attended their work, and that their schools have been instrumental, in a small degree at least, in advancing the cause of Christian education in Africa. In the last year, considerable changes have taken place—changes which were, in some measure, though not entirely, anticipated; and which the Managers trust will ultimately prove a benefit to the colony.

It was stated in the last Report that, when Governor BUCHANAN left here in February, 1839, for Liberia, discretionary power was given to him by the Board to make such alterations as he might consider judicious, in the arrangements of their schools. A letter from him, received the last of June, stated, that the Caldwell school had been relinquished, and that he proposed discontinuing the one at Monrovia also, which we find from communications of a later date was done in September. The reason assigned was, smallness of attendance. The falling off in these schools was occasioned principally, if not entirely, by the Methodist Mission having established schools at those places, which obtain the preference, particularly among persons of that denomination. The difficulty which the Board had experienced, after the death of Mrs. ANDERSON, in finding a teacher in all respects such as they wished for the Caldwell school, reconciled them to parting with that school, but they regretted relinquishing the one at Monrovia, on account of the teacher, Mrs. EVANS, who had been in their employment for several years, and for whose moral worth and qualifications for her office they entertained a high opinion. They could not however but approve the course of Governor BUCHANAN; and the small amount contributed during the past year to the general fund of the Association, has impressed upon the Board more than ever, the importance of economising their means and of not bestowing them where they could be dispensed with.

The New Georgia school, which had been from its commencement under the care of Rev. JAMES EDEN, was transferred on the 1st of April, 1839, to Mr. J. B. GRIPON. Mr. EDEN had engagements in Monrovia which, the Board understood, interfered with the regular discharge of his duties at New Georgia, and this principally decided them upon the change. Two letters have been received from Mr. GRIPON since he took charge of the school, one written soon after he entered upon the duties of his office, the other dated August 17th, 1839. In the former he stated, that he had enrolled twenty children, and that there were many more who would gladly attend if they were provided with suitable clothing. The Board had on hand a dozen good domestic gingham frocks which had been presented to them some time before for the children of their schools, and they are indebted to the kindness of an unknown friend for a box of clothing which was left at the office of the Colonization Society for their use, both of which they had the pleasure of despatching by the Saluda, which left here a week after the receipt of Mr. GRIPON's letter. In the second communication, he said that with eight or ten of the children he had succeeded admirably well, but that the progress of the others was slow. He trusted, however, that time and labor would accomplish much, as they had a desire to learn. He sent no regular report of the school, but promised one as soon as he should receive the model of a report such as was required by the Board. A letter dated October 29th, 1839, was received in January from ALEXANDER BARTLETT, who was mentioned in the Fifth Annual Report of this Association as one of the adult pupils of the New Georgia school. This letter

afforded great pleasure to the Board, and they cannot hesitate to believe that an extract from it will prove interesting to the friends of the Association. "I feel a duty incumbent on me, as a citizen of New Georgia, to express my gratitude to you in the behalf of the people of New Georgia, for the unmerited favors we have received from your benevolent society, in providing for us the means of instruction, whereby our faculties may be improved, and our minds and the minds of our children, elevated above the brute creation; for I am well convinced that knowledge is power, and without it man is but little superior to the beasts that rove the forest. We are well pleased with the appointment you made last to teach us. Mr. GRIPON is assiduous in his labor and manifests the deepest concern for the improvement of his pupils. He has, so far, gained the love and esteem of his school. He has fifty children and nine adults in school."

It was stated in the last Report that the Board had decided upon establishing a High School at the Bassa Cove colony, and had placed funds in the hands of Governor BUCHANAN for the purpose of erecting a school-house. Governor BUCHANAN had also been authorized to offer the situation of Principal of this institution to Dr. JOHNSON, a gentleman of talent and liberal education, who had been for some time a resident of the colony, and who had been represented to the Board as in every respect qualified for this important trust. Dr. JOHNSON accepted the appointment for one year, at a salary of \$1000, the salary to commence from the time that he should enter upon the duties of his office. In May, Governor BUCHANAN wrote to the Board, that the state of affairs at Bassa rendered it impossible for him to dispense with the services of Dr. JOHNSON in the agency, and the approach of the rainy season, had obliged him to postpone preparation for the building, but that as soon as the dry season commenced, the business should be attended to. He said that the people were much pleased with the prospect of such a school, and that nearly every one would pay for tuition and books. A second letter from Governor BUCHANAN, dated October 5th, 1839, was received in January. In this he stated that he had, after much deliberation, selected Factory Island, a beautiful island in the St. John's river, about three miles from its mouth, as the location of the seminary, and he advised its being built of brick rather than wood. The reasons for both will be best given in his own words. "Were the school to be established principally with a view to the present condition of affairs in that part of the colony, I should have selected one of the villages, without hesitation; but as you design rather to lay the foundation of a permanent establishment, it seemed expedient to locate it with a view to the prospective situation of that country. Now the whole policy of the society and the obvious interests of the people is in favor of settling the river lands and inducing a general attention to agriculture, and just in proportion as this object is attained, the villages near the beach will (except an occasional seaport) decline, and the river country increase in population. Factory Island, though now about two miles from the bulk of the population, will in two or three years be in the centre, and more easily accessible to all than any other point. Its isolated position I consider also a great advantage, as it affords the greatly desired means of keeping the scholars wholly under the control of those who are to be their moral and intellectual teachers.

"After due consideration of the relative cost and value of wooden and brick buildings in this country, I could not doubt the propriety of the latter. Where lumber is procured wholly by manual labor as with us, the expense of wooden houses is little if any less than brick, while in the value there is no comparison, the one decaying in half a dozen years, and the other remaining good a century." A plan of a building was sent over for the con-

sideration of the Board, the cost of the whole of which was estimated at \$1,500; but only the front building, Dr. JOHNSON thought, would be required at first. Mr. BUCHANAN requested the Board to write by return of the vessel, as this would give sufficient time to change any part of the arrangements, if they did not approve them. The Board were perfectly satisfied with the site chosen and with the plan of a building, and the low state of their treasury alone prevented their authorizing the Governor to go on with the work as far as he considered judicious. Under existing circumstances, they deemed it proper to name a limit, and therefore wrote to him to proceed with the front building if the cost would not exceed \$800. Dr. JOHNSON stated that they had fixed upon \$2 per quarter, payable in advance, as the price of tuition to those who could afford it. He also sent a list of such books and stationery as would be wanted for the school, all of which were sent to him. And here the Board must express their acknowledgments to several gentlemen of this city, by whom more than half the books required were most promptly, cheerfully, and gratuitously bestowed, upon application being made to them.

It was stated in the last Report that a circular had been issued by the Board, asking aid particularly for the High School, and inviting the co-operation of kindred associations in other parts of our country. Copies of this have been sent to a number of places, but so far as has yet come to the knowledge of the Board, the success has been very partial. The embarrassed state of affairs in our country, in some degree, accounts for the apparent indifference to this subject, and the Board cannot but hope that when better times succeed, it will receive the attention which they believe it to merit. The past year has been one of more difficulty and perplexity, in their pecuniary affairs, than they have ever before experienced; but they still have to record the kindness and liberality of many friends who aided them in the time of their greatest need. To the Ladies of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Northumberland and Columbia, Pennsylvania, their thanks are due, as well as to many of our own citizens. They are also indebted to Mr. McDONOGH, of New Orleans, for a donation of fifty dollars' worth of books, intended for the commencement of a library, presented through Mr. CRESSON. The receipts of the last year have been \$889 46, which, with the balance from the preceding year amounted to \$1,353 28; the sum expended, \$1,306 26; the balance now in the treasury, only \$47 02. The large amount paid was owing to the drafts of the preceding year having been delayed beyond their usual time. The Treasurer's books show a balance of \$364 55 in favor of the High School fund, most of which has been lent to the general fund to meet its deficiencies.

In concluding this Report, the Board cannot refrain from inviting attention to two circumstances, which have excited their interest and made them feel more deeply the obligation to assist in promoting education in Africa. In his first letter to the Board, written soon after his arrival at the Colony, Governor BUCHANAN said: "At Millsburg the people besought me for a school; I replied they must show the sincerity of their desires by paying for it. One individual immediately started a subscription paper, and in two days brought it to me with about \$80 subscribed. This is a good beginning. Now, though not authorized by you, I am half inclined to tell them that if they will make the sum up to \$100, I will employ Mr. BRANDER on your account for one year. He has taught there before with great favor, and can be employed I believe for \$400. Shall I send him up?" Painful as it was to the Board, they were obliged to decline this proposal, the state of their finances rendering it imprudent for them to involve themselves in any further expense.

The other incident, though trifling in itself, shows the importance attached to education by the natives. PETER HARRIS, a nephew of one of the petty kings in the neighborhood of the Colony, was sent to this country several years ago to be educated, and returned home last fall. He was received very kindly by his relations generally, and his father was delighted with his American appearance, and still more with his having lost his vernacular tongue so far as not to be able to converse in it. In the pride of his heart he exclaimed, "PETER dis time hab sense, he sabby book, he be proper Merica man, country fash no fit him."

Mrs. HANNAH KILHAM, a pious and devoted member of the Society of Friends in England, who died on her third visit to Africa, where she had gone purposely to advance the cause of Christian education, expresses herself thus in her journal: "A hope has arisen this morning in my mind, that the day may come when this colony (Liberia) and Sierra Leone, may unite in sending colored missionaries into the interior of Africa, to promote, by friendly communication, the instruction, the civilization, and the evangelizing the people of this continent. * * * * * African and American Christians from Sierra Leone and Liberia must one day unite their efforts in the great cause of Christian instruction and civilization on this wide continent." And is this a vain hope? We answer no! Let these people be qualified for the work, and we shall soon see its accomplishment. But they must be educated themselves before they can undertake to instruct others. Mrs. KILHAM remarks, "Those who have seen most of the people up the rivers, say, it is a great mistake to suppose that any school-boy who has a little knowledge of reading, &c., may, as he grows up, be made a teacher of the Africans on religious subjects. On the contrary, many very acute reasoners are found amongst them, especially among the Mahommedans, whom I hear generally spoken of as the most civilized and orderly of the African population." To train up men qualified for such duties, and to fill the various stations of importance in their own country, is the object contemplated in the establishment of the High School. Need we add more to prove the importance of this work, or our obligation to promote it, and can we in any way assist in cancelling the debt due to this injured and degraded country better than by endeavoring to provide for the moral and intellectual culture of its inhabitants, and by introducing among them the blessings of the Gospel of Peace?

MAY 5TH, 1840.

WE are happy in being able to present to the friends of Colonization the following resolutions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at their late session in Baltimore. This we regard as the first step towards a simultaneous effort by the Clergy of the various denominations in the United States in favor of Colonization; and we have reason to hope that collections will be taken up in the churches throughout our country on the fifth of July next. A general movement in favor of this cause at this particular time, is a most favorable providence.

The plans of Mr. BUXTON, to which we have often referred in the Repository, have been adopted by the British ministry, presented to parliament, and appropriations demanded to carry them into operation. The scheme is magnificent, aside from its benevolence. It is to obtain jurisdiction over that part of the coast of western Africa now in the hands of native kings, and

secure the complete monopoly of that great trade to the British. We will give the interesting facts on this subject in our next; and, in the meantime, earnestly hope, that the resolutions passed by the Methodist E. Conference, will meet with a hearty response from the churches.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METH. EPIS. CHURCH, }
May 25, 1840. }

MY DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in furnishing you with a copy of the resolutions in favor of the American Colonization Society, adopted by this Conference on last Monday.

Very respectfully,

Hon. S. WILKESON.

JOHN A. COLLINS.

1. *Resolved, by the Delegates of the several Annual Conference in General Conference assembled,* That we view with favor the efforts which are now making by the American Colonization Society to build up a colony on the coast of Africa, with free people of color, by their own consent.

2. *Resolved,* That the success which has hitherto attended this noble and philanthropic enterprise is a sure pledge that if still prosecuted with wisdom and energy, it will be rendered a great blessing, not only to the colonists themselves, but also to the vast population of Africa, now enveloped in heathenish darkness.

3. *Resolved,* That we recommend this Society to the attention and patronage of our brethren and friends; and that the several Annual Conferences, which may feel themselves free to aid in this enterprise of benevolence to the souls and bodies of people of color, both in our own country and in Africa, be, and hereby are, affectionately advised and requested to adopt such measures as they may think suitable to promote its objects, by taking up collections on or about the 4th of July, in each year.

Signed: JOHN EARLY, *Chairman.*

A true copy. Attest: JOHN A. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

From the Maryland Colonization Journal.

THE despatches from Africa by the brig Boxer, extracts from which are published below, will be found interesting. They are written by men of color—men who went from this country in the belief that Africa was the spot where they could best enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen, and transmit the same to their children. They will be found to indicate also the present condition of the colony; as some of them are official documents, and all are the productions of persons who wrote as eye-witnesses of every thing related by them.

It is a part of the policy adopted by the Maryland State Colonization Society, that the officers of the colonial government at Cape Palmas, as well as the citizens, should be men of color. The young commonwealth, now growing in strength and vigor at that spot, is expected to rest on the basis of free institutions, and to provide for its own self-government. To this end, the course of training is already begun. The experiment thus far, has been in all respects successful. The colored man is found capable, under the circumstances there surrounding him, of appreciating the moral intent of law, and the blessings of good government.

The letter of Dr. MCGILL, colonial physician, will show the state of health among the colonists. The process of acclimation to colored emigrants, is brief and not dangerous—and after that is gone through, excellent health is enjoyed.

EXTRACTS FROM GOV. RUSSWURM'S DESPATCHES.

HARPER, *Cape Palmas*, Dec. 8, 1839.

DDAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your last despatches, per *Saluda*, dated July 17th, 1839. They remained several weeks at Monrovia, for want of conveyance. All your colonists and agent, felt pleased to learn that your society was building a vessel, as packet from Baltimore to Cape Palmas.

Rice.—You will rejoice that there has been an abundant harvest of rice this season; and in consequence of our line of coast being well guarded, by British cruisers, we have had no opposition from slavers in purchasing. There has been an ample supply for the missionaries and your store, and I am now under the necessity of discontinuing to purchase any more from want of room. The natives say this is the greatest harvest known since the settlement of the colony.

Farms.—Most of the colonists have their grounds planted with potatoes and cassadas, enough for their own consumption, and a few have a goodly number of plantains and bananas under culture, but nothing to the extent that they ought. They seem incredulous about their productiveness, though they can test the question themselves. Since the offer of two premiums of \$30, and \$20, for the best farms on January 1st, 1840, there have been considerable efforts put forth to obtain them; and I am of the opinion, that the introduction of cotton might be greatly promoted by offering a premium also for the first hundred pounds raised by a colonist. It is almost repetition to say, that not much ought to be expected in farming till the colonists have some kind of working teams, and no sensible man can doubt, but their introduction would have a beneficial effect, and call into action many feelings which are now suffered to lie dormant. By looking at the agency farm, they see what can be done as an experiment; and certainly, they would be prepared even to surpass that, from certain data, which a longer residence and experience would give them. At present, on the agency farm, we have plenty of water-melons, canteloupes, oca, tomatoes, egg-plants, peas, beans, pea-nuts, corn, and other garden vegetables growing, besides potatoes, cassada and plantains. The corn now growing is the second crop, and was planted in September, merely as an experiment: some of it is very fine, as the season has been an uncommon one. But the proper season for corn is when the natives plant their rice—last of March or April. The natives tell our people so, but so much wiser are they, that generally 60 or 70 days over the time elapse, before they put in their corn, and if it turns out poorly, the climate and soil are to blame.

I am sorry to say that the sugar cane at Mount Tubman is looking rather poorly. Some looks passable, but nothing like the West India cane. Some of our colonists say the land is too low; I shall, therefore, experiment again in February next on different soil. Mr. PINNEY, on his late visit here, said we would be sure to have good cane another year. A piece of ground has been found within sight of Mount Tubman, which the Tubman people say must produce good cotton, and as I consider them experienced in cotton, and the land is not exposed to the blighting salt air, north or south-west wind, I shall not fail to put it under cultivation. On Bayard's Island one of their people has raised quite a pretty lot, and though the quantity is small, the staple is pronounced by all to be fine. It cannot be amiss to say here, that we stand in need of light cart wheels with oaken hubs, as all we have had previously with hubs of gum, gave out without doing half service. The store is bare of farming utensils.

Supplies for the Store.—I believe I have already stated to the board that the supplies for your store, of salt beef, pork and fish are far from being

equal to the demand: I wish the store to be supplied, so that the colonists may be able to purchase such articles there, and particularly those who are employed most of their time by the agent. The missionaries furnish their workmen, in some measure, with such, and I really feel hurt when unable to do as much. There could be no loss on such shipments, as they would pay equally as well as dry goods, and at the same time afford the colonists no pretext to mourn after the good things at home. My assortment of dry goods, with the reasonable supply purchased from English vessels, has been good during the past year. One article, however, I have been unable to procure, i. e. iron, I have therefore to beg you will include it in your next assortment of goods by the spring expedition. It is a first rate article of trade, besides being indispensable in a new country. I should prefer more of checks and American romauls to so much white and unbleached cottons. We need a new pair of light balances weighing 500 pounds.

Court of Monthly Sessions—The proceedings of this court has been quite regular, during the year about to close. I should judge it to be popular, as all its decrees and judgments have been carried into effect without the least difficulty, all submit to it. Three cases of grand larceny have occurred lately, which were quite provoking. In the first, a fine cow was taken from the mission premises at Mount Vaughan, and killed, and the thieves escaped detection; in the second, a bullock was carried off from the agency farm and killed; but the thieves were not so fortunate in this case, as they are now undergoing thier sentence in hard labor on the farm. This increase of crime shows, that there is some defect in the present mode of punishment. I am of the opinion, that the laws are too lenient, and that a more rigorous mode of imprisonment and employment must be adopted. To carry this into effect it is important, that a new stone prison be erected during 1840—that it be divided into male and female wards, and that a regular jailor be employed. Our present jail is merely a log house about ten feet square, incapable of holding more than four prisoners at a time.

And while on this subject, let me inform you of the want of a court-house. It is what we cannot do without, if we wish to see justice administered with due formality; and I have been thinking that you had better appropriate a specific sum towards the erection of a stone one. I have selected an elevated site near the Presbyterian church, and as opportunity offers, shall collect the rock.

Steam Mill Site.—Under the impression that the mill will be put out this fall, I have been much put to it, to fix upon an eligible site for its location—and the reason is, the scarcity of timber in the immediate vicinity of the cape. It appears that nearly all the land within our first purchase, has been occupied by the natives for farms; and wherever this is the case, all the large trees are either cut down, or left standing to be killed by the burning of the smaller bush. Though there is but little timber up Hoffman's river, the advantages of having the mill near some running stream are too great to be lost sight of. Perhaps our neighbors from Rocktown, Grahway and Cavally may be induced to bring logs for sale for a fair compensation. Its ultimate destination must be on Cavally river, but I am dubious of the propriety of putting it there at present, until we have a settlement at Denah, or its mouth. I shall endeavor to see BAPHRO before its final location, to learn, if possible, if his majesty has any idea of the great advantages it would be to his town to have it erected near him.

Oberon's Emigrants—Are all placed on their farms in comfortable houses, and if they cannot make a living, it must arise from sheer idleness. I hope the society will not lose sight of what has already been submitted to them, respecting the number of women and children without protectors,

who are thus cast on their hands in a new country. They are hard subjects to deal with.

Cape Palmas People.—You must be pleased to hear that the best understanding exists between us and the Cape Palmas natives. For several months past, we have not even had a thief palaver to talk, until very lately, when king FREEMEN came forward and stood as security for three young lads who had robbed two American farms. The Cape Palmas people appear more industrious than we have ever known them; and instead of the daily palavers to which we have been accustomed, at this season of the year, we have nothing but peace and good will to cheer us on our way. It is true, the past season has been one of great plenty, and the care which consequently devolved on them to secure their crops, has occupied much of their attention. We cannot but indulge the hope, that they are falling in imperceptibly with civilized habits; as there are many symptoms which would indicate such a state, the most interesting of which, is a desire on the part of the king to do away with the abominable saswood palaver system, and a more general inclination to recognize the private rights of individuals. The work of accomplishing the first, must be gradual, as the system finds strenuous advocates among all the young members of the tribe. The beneficial effects of the latter, are already visible in the increased number of canoes lining the beach *undisturbed*, and more vigorous efforts at fishing.

I am of the opinion that king FREEMEN, YELLOW WILL, and a few others of the leading men, have found out that honesty is the best policy in their dealings with us, and if matters depended solely on them, we should be troubled but little with palavers of any kind.

Education.—The colonial free school number one has been well attended during most of the year, as you will perceive by reference to paper marked E. At my request, after Mr. ALLEYNE's death, Mr. WILSON was kind enough to admit ten of the most promising boys and girls into the mission school; but so careless are the parents of this privilege, that but few have improved it by sending their children regularly. All the colonists deplore the want of education, and a few are willing to make every exertion to send their children to school, but the majority think it all sufficient, if they can stammer through a book, and scratch their names on paper. I am much in want of a good teacher for this school, as it is the only one, at present, supported by the society. Located in the country, at the intersection of three roads, it will always have plenty of scholars, if a well qualified teacher has charge. Several colonists' children are attending the Mount Vaughan mission school.

Health of the Colonists.—The general health through the year must be considered as good; and I shall not enter into details, as I expect Dr. McGILL will communicate with the Board by this opportunity. Dr. McDOWELL left here for Monrovia, December 27th, 1839.

New Territorial Map and Plot of Harper.—Have been drawn by Mr. REVEY, at my request, for the use of the board. From the map you will be able to form a pretty good idea of your territory in Africa. Mr. REVEY has taken considerable pains to have correct soundings of our harbor, by going over the ground himself; the want of which nearly occasioned the loss of a Hamburg brig which struck on a sunken rock off the cape, while entering the harbor about 14 months ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

A. Md. S. C. S.

To J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., Pres't Md. St. C. S.

[Further extracts will be given in our next.]

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, in a recent letter to Mr. GURLEY, observes in relation to Mr. BUXTON's plan for civilizing Africa:

"Could the work of F. BUXTON, to which you allude, be obtained readily? I should like much to have it sent me. At Sierra Leone I heard something about it, and a good deal about the proposed agricultural plan, which, I supposed, originated with BUXTON. This plan of civilizing Africa by introducing the mechanic arts and agriculture, is certainly the true one; but it can only be carried out by their uniting with American Colonization, and bringing intelligent black men here. The attempt to plant Englishmen along the coast in sufficient numbers to realize the advantages of civilized communities, must be attended with defeat and a great waste of money and life. I wish you would go to England and explain to those good men the true character of our American Colonization. They only need, in my opinion, more light on our scheme, to unite their heart and purse in carrying it on."

For the African Repository.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. SAVAGE,

WIFE OF THE REV. DR. THOMAS SAVAGE,

Missionary to Cape Palmas, Liberia.

"What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

"Shalt know hereafter!" Father, wilt thou wait
In calm submission to thy Master's will?
Mother, lamenting o'er thy dear one's fate,
Say, canst thou rule thy spirit, and be still?
Sisters and brothers, sorrowing, will ye take
This promise to your hearts, for the Redeemer's sake?

"Shalt know hereafter!" Tender, faithful friend,
The chosen partner of that heaven-taught breast,
Will this console thee, as thy footsteps tend
At mournful evening, to her lowly rest?
Doth it not gird thee, to thy lot of care,
And touch with healing faith, thine agonizing prayer?

Thou know'st not, Afric, sad of heart, and blind,
Unskill'd, the precious Book of God, to read,
Thou canst not know, what mov'd that soul refin'd,
Thy lot of heathen wretchedness to heed,
And from her fireside, bright with hallow'd glee,
To dare the boisterous surge, and deadly clime for thee.

As her lov'd home, she hail'd thy sultry shore,
Thy dark-brow'd children to her side she drew,
And sacred music,* as a gift she bore
To lure them upward where her pleasures grew;
So, the sweet song-bird, from the fields of air,
Incites her new-fledg'd train, a bolder flight to dare.

Oh, Church of God! who on that darken'd coast
Dost sow thy seed, in weakness and in pain,
Count not thy mission-labors, light or lost,
Though the clouds gather, wild with wind and rain:
On, on, be firm! Thy harvest-song shall be
Praise to the Lord of Hosts, who giveth victory.

L. H. S.

* Mrs. SAVAGE said, "I shall take my piano to the Mission-station. The natives of Africa are so fond of music, that I hope it will give me some influence over them, for their good."

THE REV. DR. CUMMINS, who is a most devoted and successful Agent of the American Colonization Society, has met with incidents in his travels, which show the deep interest felt by many in the cause.

In Martinsburg, Va., a family school of little girls contributed five dollars; and in a school of young ladies, fifteen dollars were collected, by a voluntary effort among themselves.

He received the following note from a lady, accompanied by a box containing a head ornament made of shells, valued at five dollars, which, we are happy to say, was sold by Dr. C. for that amount, and again presented to him, for the benefit of the cause.

"DEAR SIR,—'Silver and gold have I none.' but, what a kind Providence permits me at present to bestow, I offer to the righteous cause you advocate, with a deep sense of our peculiar obligations to assist 'Ethiopia to stretch out her hands to the Lord,' for that blessing which maketh rich indeed.

"STAUNTON, APRIL 5, 1840."

In Lynchburg three little children gave four dollars each.

WE take pleasure in publishing a list of gentlemen in Virginia, recently constituted LIFE-MEMBERS of the American Colonization Society, by donations received through the Rev. Dr. Cummins, Agent of the Society—the amount being embraced in acknowledgments from that State under the head of *Contributions*.

Winchester—Rev. Johannes E. Jackson, rector of the Episcopal church, by Ladies of the same, \$32; Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, pastor of the Presbyterian church, by Ladies of said church, \$32.

Romney, Hampshire county—Rev. Robert White, by Ladies of his congregation, \$30.

Moorfield, Hardy county—Rev. W. N. Scott, by Ladies of his congregation, \$30.

Staunton—Rev. P. E. Stevenson, by Ladies of his congregation, \$37 50.

Lexington—Robert Bradshaw, A. M., principal of Ann Smith Academy, by the young Ladies of that institution, \$30.

Buckingham county—Reuben B. Patterson, by his own donation, \$30.

Albemarle county—John Pilson, by his own donation, \$30.

Lynchburg—Rev. W. S. Reid, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, by Ladies of his church, \$44 62; Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, by Ladies of his church, \$30; Rev. Ferdinand Shover, pastor of the Protestant Methodist church, by Ladies of his church, \$30.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from April 8, to May 22, 1840.

April 16—From a Friend to Colonization near Abingdon, Va., by Mr. Hope	
\$5; Henry Black, subscription for 1840 \$5; Samuel Wood do. \$5; Doctor	
Darrach, donation \$5; April 22, African School, Lancaster, Pa., from	
Mrs. Eliza Davies \$5 37 1-2	\$25 37 1-2
May 1—Miss Carmichael, Lancaster county, donation \$5; Collections in Sab-	
bath school of Third Reformed Dutch church \$16 75; May 7, E. B. M., by	
the hands of Lloyd Mifflin, being the produce of her industry, to be applied	
to the removal to Africa of some worthy liberated slave or family who may	
wish to go without having the means \$25	46 75
Collections made by Rev. C. Colton, viz.—From Lutheran church, Lancaster	
county, Pa., \$23; Citizens of Harrisburg \$143; Citizens of York, \$114 25;	
Citizens of Carlisle \$91; Citizens of Shippensburg \$10; Citizens of Cham-	
bersburg \$47 50; Joseph Bailey, Chester county \$5; Ebenezer Kingsbury	
Wayne county \$5; Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburg \$5; Joseph G. Davis,	
Chester county \$5; Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county \$2	450 75
Sale of old papers \$1 50; do. 18 cents	1 68

\$524 55 1-2

Auxiliary Societies.

April 20—From Cross Creek Col. Soc., by Mr. Dungan \$19; Union Col. Soc. Mercer county \$1 20 00

Colonization Herald.

April 23—Jas. Boyd, 2 yrs. sub. \$4; May 15, Mr. Schaffer, Lancaster, 1839, \$2, 6 00

African Repository.

April 8—Cash received for two numbers 12 cents; April 26, Do. for four do. 25, Do. James Boyd do. 25; May 1, Do. Miss Carmichael, sub. for 1840 \$1 50; May 14, Miss Brinton do. \$1 50; May 15, Mr. Schaffer, Lancaster \$1 50 5 12

\$555 67½

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from April 25, to May 25, 1840.

Virginia State Society—Essex county, St. Anns and South Farnham Parishes, by the Rev. John P. McGuire	\$42 11	
King George county—Donation from Younger Johnson, Esq.	10 00	
Fluvanna county—Donation from John H. Cooke, jr., first annual payment on subscription	100 00	
Collections by Joseph S. Collins, Agent of the American Colonization Society—Mr. Waters \$2 50, Mr. Ball \$1 50, Joseph Janney, jr. \$20, Mrs. Chichester \$2, L. Lewis \$20, S. Bailey \$10, C. A. Powell \$10, H. Fairfax \$10, T. H. Ambler \$20, J. K. Marshall \$10, Mrs. Gen. Armisted \$10, D. E. Kerfoot \$4, Cash \$1 50, do. \$1, do. \$2	124 50	
Collections by Rev. Dr. Cummins, Agent of the American Colonization Society—Reported May 4, \$477 30; for Liberia Herald \$12 50; for infants' socks sold, knit by a Lady of Maryland \$5; reported May 18, \$337 37	832 17	
		\$1,108 78
Mississippi State Society—Collections by the Rev. Wm. Winans, \$765—less for Repository \$11 50	\$753 50	
Discount for New Orleans city money	165 00	588 50
South Carolina—Donation from Wm. Moffatt, of Lewisville		20 00
Indiana State—Princeton Auxiliary Society, two remittances, each \$20, by R. Milburn, Treasurer		40 00
Ohio State—From Sereno Wright, Esq., Granville, his annual subscription		10 00
From the estate of the late R. A. Thruston, of Dayton, by Thomas L. Thruston, Esq.		50 00
Pennsylvania State Soc.—From E. G. Edrington, Treas. Pittsburg Col. Soc.		280 00
New York State Soc.—Collected by Hon. Wm. Halsey, Agent		100 00
Essex county Auxiliary Society, to constitute Rev. F. W. Smith and Rev. John Mattocks Life-members of the A. C. S., by O. Keese, Tr.		60 00
Connecticut—Donations from F. R. Griffin, Guilford, through Rev. J. B. Pinney	\$50 00	
From Prof. Goodrich \$50, Collected by Dr. Tomlinson \$50—balance of subscriptions of \$1000, to constitute Rev. Leonard Bacon a Life Director of the A. C. S.	100 00	
Donation by Mrs. Sherman, Fairfield, to constitute Mrs. Atwater Life-member A. C. S. \$30, Collections in Rev. Mr. Atwater's church \$25, through Hon. R. M. Sherman	55 00	205 00
Massachusetts—Received in letter, from "Boston,"		5 00
Maine—Collections by Capt. G. Barker		37 38
		\$2,504 66

Our subscribers will notice that the terms of the Repository require payment in advance. Those who have not paid, are earnestly requested to remit the amount. Every subscriber and patron of the Society can aid the cause of Colonization by extending its circulation. Ministers and Officers of Auxiliary Societies are requested to act as Agents,

[JOSEPH ETTAR, PRINTER.]